#### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Sunday, Jan. 15, 1865. The stock market was heavy during the past week, and quotations experienced a sensible decline, Northwestern and Mangara being the weakest stocks on the list, owing

the experience of the last six mentis has shown the market is inheconly weak, and every advance proves meement of a new speculative period. Brokers and essional speculators are, with a few exceptions, ager to run up the prices of securities; but their Morts in this direction to any considerable entent must eve abortive unless they are joined by the outside ablic, and the latter are very naturally distrustful of ies, in view of our present surroundings and the many contingencies to which public affairs are exposed in the immediate future. The country has yet to decide upon a financial policy, and the military situation is such that decisive events are liable to take place within no long ne, while the state of feeling in the South affords signs which tend to further unsettle public opinion. Hence the decline of gold in anticipation of important changes, and the course of the market reflects to a great extent the progress of events. If the gold speculators think that anything is likely to occur to cause a fall in the premium, they naturally operate in favor of it, and vice versa. Their object is, of course, to make money. The sensitiveness of gold will increase with our public fabt, and sympathize entirely with the state of the currency, and although it would decline with the return of peace, that event would not prevent it rising again as compared with the currency. It would only to specie payments by discarding or funding the currency, as the French assignate were funded into the mandats. Temporarily, however, it is uninfluenced by this remote prospect, for speculation looks only to immediate influkeep up a full spread of canvass and go smoothly chough before light winds in calm latitudes for a long time, but a ill would find her ill prepared to resist its force, and masts would go crashing overboard, if nothing worse dustrophe might be averted. So in like manner with the national finances. The country is rich enough and the government has arenoth enough, if it only applies it properly, to take in the salls of inflation gradually, so that, come squall or storm, the ship of State may float on a sea of prospecity.

The extreme gold quotations during the week have

Doon as tonows.—	Highest.	Louiset
Monday		2007
Tuesday		2223
Wedne stay	224	2163
Thursday	. 220%	217
Friday	. 222	218%
Saturday		217%
The closing quotation at the Ev	ening Exch	ange wa
221 14.		

Government securities have been quiet, owing to the large speculative lots hancing over the market, which being gradually worked off as the necessities of holders require. The expectation of a somewhat close money market has also operated to deter buyers from coming in; but owing to the facilities afforded by the government to the national banks the pressure has been relieved. The demand for money during the early part of the week was active, but it moderated towards the

The vote of the Senate, by thirty-one against eight, in favor of the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty with Canade, indicated the general feeling on the subject of our relations with Great Britain and her possessions. more than a sound politice-economic view of the ques The arguments both for and in epposition to a repeal of the treaty were inadequate and without breadth side or the other showed that they had taken any pains to inform themselves of the facts relating to the draw fair conclusions, while those who appeared to have cone so failed by their observations to view them in a comprehensive light, pro and con, although Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, discussed the subject with tolerable impartiality. He argued that, as the exports to Canada from the United States had increased in value from \$7,000,000, in 1853, to \$28,000,000, in 1862, and the imports from \$490,000 to \$20,000,000, that therefore the treaty had been benedicial in developing our trade with the neighboring provinces.

Mr. Sunner, on the other hand, took the opposite side, and argued like a protectionist of the last century. He divided the treaty under four different heads, viz: the fisheries, the navigation of the St. Lawernee, the commerce between the United States and the British provinces, and the revenue of the United States. With gard to the fighenes, the treaty had put as end to the mutual irritations before occurring; but this was about Lawrence was a plausible concession which had proved turned by the same open highway. The commerce of the country had increased immensely; but it was difficuit to see how much of this 'rerease was owing to the tems of the two countries had ..... greater reciprocity treaty than any written on parch: .....

In the three years next preceding the treaty the total experis to Canada and the other British provinces were \$48,216,518, and the total imports \$22,588,577--being of exports to imports in the proportion of 100 to 46. In the ten years of the treaty the total export of anadx and the British provinces were \$250,330,951, and the total imports \$200,399,786-the exports being in the proportion of 100 to 75. The total exports to Canada for the three ports \$6,587,674—being in the proportion of 100 to 52; while the whole exports to Canada alone during the ten years of the treaty were \$176,371,911, and the imports \$161,474,347-or in the proportion of 100 to 94.

The very unstatesmantike deductions of Mr. Sumner

from these figures are, that if no treaty had existed, and the trade had increased in the same ratio as before the treaty, Canada would have paid to the United States during the ten years of the treaty at least \$16,373,800, which she has been in this way relieved of. "This sum." says Mr. Sumner, "has actually been lost to toe United States;" and this remark alone shows him to be but I corry political economist. In the first place, he assumed almost an impossibility when he supposes that the trade between the two countries would have increased in the same ratio if the treaty had not been It was the treaty that mainly caused the increase. In the next instance, Mr. Somner makes a grave mistake when he says the United States "lost" the amount stated. He overlooks the important fact, that all taxes upon commodities fall ultimately upon the consumers, and that by importing goods during the last ten years from Canada under the treaty we were saving in their reduced cost what would otherwise have principle, would consider the customs duties a gain to the United States, whereas those duties are paid by the port tax reaches every citizen who consumes imported goods as directly as any other tax does.

During the ten years referred to, continues Mr. Su

mer, the United States have actually paid to Canada for station \$16,802,962, while in the same period Canada Phas paid in duties to the United States the very moderate sum of \$930,447. "Hero, again, is a vast disproportion minds us of the debates on trade and finance which Book place in the British House of Commons before Adam Smith and his followers cleared away the mista and cobwebs of ancient prejudice and began a new era in the science of political economy. These ideas, however, have long since been exploded by enlightened statesmen.

ound thinkers and the teachings of experience.

If Mr. Sumner, instead of bringing false reasoning to bear upon false premises, and thereby exposing his own agnorance of what he was discussing, had said:—'I am strongly opposed to this treaty, and have made up my advocate its repeal because I think Canada making more out of it than we are, and considering her sympathy with the rebeis during this war, and the fact at she is a British dependency, we are justified in punishing her by withdrawing the privileges of the priticism, for he would have expressed a sentiment which culd have met with popular favor. But to disguise the timent, if such was the sentiment entertained, under such a cloak of argument as he adopted, and ascribe false reasons for the repeal, was pusillanimous; while if, as we are to suppose, he believed what he said, he showed himpelf sadly behind the age in his knowledge of the laws of trade.

benefit from it, but Canada much more. It will of course encourage stategling to a great length and exposure, it will be difficult, if not impossible. to prevent. It will add a triffs to our customs dusies, which will be adding so much to the general taxation of the province and it will diminish the legitimate trade between the two countries, to the great regret and loss, no doubt, of the provincials; but when we have said this we have noted about all the material changes likely to result from the repeal.

The quotations for government securities, and railway and indications for government securities, and railway and indications are dense to 100 bits. Weatern winter at \$2.15, also 80 code, 8. W. white at \$1.70.

The quotations for government securities, and railway and indications are dense trade of 100 bits. Weatern winter at \$2.15, also 80 code, 8. W. white at \$1.70.

The quotations for government securities, and railway and indications are dense crude or refined but, the stock being very light and the receipts small, holders would not grant any concession. Crude sold at \$1.25, which had been discussed was firm at \$1.00 bits. South San while at \$1.25, though some haders are dense discussed was firm at \$1.00 bits. South San while at \$1.25, though some haders are dense discussed was firm at \$1.00 bits. South San while at \$1.25, the sold of the series of 100 bits. Weatern winter at \$2.15, also 80 code, 8. W. white at \$1.70.

The quotations for government securities, and railway and indications for government securities. The result from the repeal.

The quotations for government securities, and railway and indications of 100 bits. Weatern winter at \$2.15, also 80 code, 8. W. white at \$1.70.

The quotations for government securities, and railway and indications of 100 bits. Weatern winter at \$1.00 bits. The provided at \$1.25, which had been defined at \$1.250 bits. The provided to special causes affecting the respective properties.

At the Evening Exchange, however, on Saturday, the speculative feeling was strong in favor of a rise; but, as death of the countries, to the great regret and lose, no trees the two countries, to the great regret and lose, no trees the two countries, to the great regret and lose, no trees the two countries, to the great regret and lose, no trees the two countries, to the great regret and lose, no trees the two countries, to the great regret and lose, no trees the two countries are the countries.

follows:-			The same	
Stocks.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Jan.7.	Jan. 14.
American Coal	8414	8334	8116	
Alten and Terre Haste pref.		1000	70	70
Cleveland & Pittsburg	9414	96	95	9234
Cleveland & Tolado		109	108	10000
Chicago & Rock Island	104	10334	103	102
Chicago & Northwestern	41	3834	38	3536
Chicogo& Northwestern pref	7234	70	68%	67
Chicago, Burlington& Quincy	117	117%	119	119
Cumberland Cont	46	44	46	43
Canton Company	35	35	3534	34
Delaware & Hudson Capal	211	2121/2	210	164
Erie Raifway	88	84	8234	8356
Eric preferred	101	101	98	99
Hudson river		116	113	10836
Illinois Central	12534	12534	127	125
Michigan Central	11736	11736	11434	109%
Michigan Southern	72	71	72%	72
Milwankee & P. du Chien	52	49	48	45
Mariposa Mining	3314	19	16	12
New York Central	115	114	118	117
Ohio & Mississippi cer	34	3334	32%	3014
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	10234	10314	100%	98
Quicksilver Mining	95	101%	97%	9734
Reading Railroad	114%	117	116%	118%
GOVERNMENT				- Warrey
Registered 6's of 1881, ex. int		111	111	112%
Coupon 6's of 1881	116%	11634	111	112%
Five-twenty coupens	10814	109	108%	110
Five-twenty registered	103	109%	108 1/2	109%
10-40 5 per cent coupons	10114	102	16334	102%
10-40 registered	100%	102	102%	10234
Coupon 6's of 1868		-	-	135
Cne year certificates		96%	97%	97%
October 7 3-10 notes	121	116	119	119
The aggregate value of	the im	ports, o	ther th	an dry

week ending January 12, was \$2,093,997. The imports of the week compare as follows with former returns:-Week ending Dec. 22. Dec. 30. Jan. 5. Jan. 12. Drv goods ... \$455,780 \$407,073 \$552,384 \$572,698 General index 1,736,390 1,878,367 1,500,437 2,998,607

Total......\$2,172,170 \$2,375,440 \$2,002,021 \$2,680,515 The New York imports of dry goods compare as fol Entered at the perk . \$1,074,124 \$1,013,225 \$172,003 \$1,004,523 \$781,783 Entered at the perk . \$7,000 \$1,204,523 781,783 Since January 1. Entered at the port. . \$2,377,701 \$3,544,761 \$1,104,902 Thrown on market. . . 2,044,039 \$,279,073 1,106,618 The annexed table shows the receipts of flour and

grain at Chicago during the	e first week	in	January,
in 1864 and 1885 :			
	1884.		1865.
Flour, bbls	9, 18		10.009
Wheat, bushels	119,128		99,119
Corn	40,188		63,854
Oats	103,464		252,106
Rye	9,967		12,825
Barley	9,791		18,887
The following table exhibits	the amount	of	flour and

pared with the amount in store on the corresponding | 1865 | 27,500 | Wheat, bushels | 27,500 | Wheat, bushels | 725,408 | Corn | 63,079 | Cots | 855,956 | Eye | 52,761 | Earley | 172,018 63,240 860,432 205,230 1,609,314 101,312 157,864

3,259,252 According to the above statement there is a falling of of about thirty-five per cent in the amount in store on the 7th inst., compared with the amount in store on the cor-

the past year were \$498,070, including \$450,000 from the State Treasurer. After paying the expenses, a balance remains of \$6,127. The Commissioners estimate that it will cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a month to carry on the road the present year.

The receipts of the Racine and Mississippi and North-

ern Illinois Rallroads during the week ending December 31, in 1863 and 1864, were as follows:-

Increase				\$7,667
The follo	wing is an	abstract of	the annual s	tatement of
the Troy a	nd Boston ng the yea	Railroad, a	showing the	statement of amount of 1864:—
Receipts Expenses.				1864:— \$573,445 535,063
Net pro	ūts			\$38,282

The financial condition of Maine is not as satisfactory as the people of that State might desire, and the prospect for improvement is not at all flattering, if the estimates of the Treasurer should prove to be well founded. The receipts during the past year amounted in the aggregate \$5,974,995, which is \$269,631 in excess of the receipt Ordinary expenditures. \$1,622,439 Receipts 1,087,782

-The aggregate liabilities of the State are stated to be \$5.714.625, of which the public debt on January 1, 1865. amounted to the sum of \$5,157,000. The public debt of the State prior to the war was about \$700,000. The Treasurer states that further loans will probably have to be nade the current year, to refund to towns the amounts advanced by them for bounties under previous calls for men, and also to provide for payment of bounties under the call of December 19, 1864. mends the assessment of a State tax of ten mills on the dollar of the valuation of 1860, to meet the expenses of 1866, which will make a tax of about sixteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Re also recommends that a sink-ing fund be created for the gradual extinction of the pub-lic debt.

## CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14-6 P. M. Amns.—Receipts, 40 bbis. The market was quiet, and

in the absence of sales prices were nominal. BENAURIUMS.—Receipts, 9,259 bbls. flour, 637 bags corn meal, 3,942 bushels corn. The flour market has again declined 5c. a 10c., with only a moderate inquiry, there being no demand beyond the immediate wants of the trade. Sales of 5,000 bbls. State and Western, 400 bbls. Southern and 300 bbls. Canadian. In rye flour no business transpired, but remained firm at our quotations

Corn meat continues in fair request and firm, with sales
of 326 bbls. Brandywine at \$9. We quote:-
Superfine State and Western flour \$9 60 a 9 85
Erra State
Choice State
Common to medium extra Western 10 05 a 10 50
Common to medium extra western
Extra round hoop Ohlo
Western trade brands
Extra St. Louis
Common Southern
Fancy and extra do
Common Canadian
Good to choice and extra10 25 a 12 00
Ryo flour, superfine 8 00 a 9 25
Corn meni, bbls 8 15 a 9 00
Corn meal, puncheons
-There was no demand for wheat, but, the supply being
- There was no demand for wheat, but, the supply being
limited and the receipts small, holders were not very

limited and the receipts small, holders were not very anxious to realize, except at full prices. Rye and barley were dult, and, in the absecce of business, quotations were wholly nominal. Corn was in moderate request, but firm, with sales of 10,006 oushels, at \$1 90 a \$1 92 for mixed. Western, and \$1 80 a \$1 81 for new yellow Jersey. Oats were dull and tending downward, at \$1 06½ a \$1 07 for Western.

Corress.—The market continues firm and quite active; sales 5,000 bags Rio, per Paladin, on terms not ascertained.

tained.

Corrow.—We have to report a further decline of fully
le, per lh., with only a moderate demand from spinners,
who buy rather caultously in anticipation of receipts
from Savannah. Sales to day 476 bales. By auction, 500
bales upland at \$1 02% a \$1 04, and 20 bales sea island
at \$2.12. We gater.

CON IN THE WAY	8 C 4			250000000000000000000000000000000000000
Section Contracts	Upland. 1	Physida, M	lobile, N.	O. &T.
rdinary		100	101	102
Eddling		100	109	110
ood middling	111	111	112	112
Famours continu	e quiet. En	gagement	to Live	rpool.
er neutral, includ	e 500 loads o	ak timber	at 30s. 6	d per
and of 50 cubic fee	t, and 500 b	oxes che	350 at 20	a To
ondon, 50 tons m	casurement g	oods at 12s	. 6d n 15	. and
ntwerp, 300 bbls	petroleum	nt 5a. 3d.	To She	sadae.
o 100 tons measor	coment goods,	\$14, Mex	ican. To	Mata-
noros, 20c. per foc	ot and \$1 per	bbl., gold	I To H	vana.
rovisions, Mc. pe.	r Ib, and \$1	per bbl.	, gold, an	d per
teamer, 1 kg per	Ib., gold. A	bark of	355 tons	from
leity to Boston, \$	4,000, and a	Bremen s	hip, to Br	emen.
30 bhds. tobacco	at 30m			Maria Maria

EAY.—Shipping grades are scarce and firmer, being quoted at \$1.75 a \$1.90, and city qualities command \$1.90 a \$2.

Hora.—In consequence of the greatly reduced stock

Hora.—In consequence of the greatly reduced stock and the very light tecespis, together with the active demand noticed for some time past, the market was firmer, prices of fancy qualities—which were extremely scarce—having advanced 5c per lb. The inquiry was chiefly for consumption. Sales of 300 bales at 500, a 50c, with fancy at 56c, a 50c, and 25c a 38c for 1-53's.

Motasses.—There was no especial change to note in prices, the demand, however, being very moderate.

rates.

Navat Sperit. Spirits Torpentine was quiet, but without charge in value. French and American may be quoted at \$2 10 a \$2 15, and crude turpentine at \$24 50. Of resease motion a select 100 bbits strelned to be 1st \$25 75 a \$50. Tar was dull but firm at \$11 for foreign. Frime city pitch may be quoted at \$23, which has a new condition.

any cancession. Grade sold at 51½c, a 52c. Refined, in bond, was "self-leaf" at 72c, on the epot, but there were no selec. Free sold to the extent of 400 obts at 93c, a 23½c. Benzine was quiet at 59c.

Parwivers.—Recepta, 1,755 bbls. pork, 794 pockages beef, 389 do. out meats and 225 do. lard. The pork market oponed lower, with a limited demand, but closed firmer, with a good inquiry both for parcels on the spet and for future delivery. Sales 7,600 bbls, at \$42 56 or 1853-4 mess, cash and regular way, closing at \$41 75 cash; \$54 a \$34 25 for prime, and \$40 a \$40 50 for prime and thin mess; also 1,200 bbls, new sprime mess for February, buyer's option, at \$41 50 a \$41 75; 5,000 bbls, new mess for January, February and March, seller's and buyer's option, at \$43 a \$44, and 4,000 bbls, 1803-4 mess, January, February and March, seller's and buyer's option, at \$43 a \$44, and 4,000 bbls, 1803-4 mess, January, February and March, seller's and buyer's option, at \$43 a \$44, and 4,000 bbls, 1803-4 mess, January, buyer's option, at \$42 56 bef on timues in moderate request, with seles of 1,000 bbls, at \$20 a \$23 for plain moss, and \$21 60 a \$24 50 for extra mess. Beef hams were in fair request and firm at \$25 50 a \$27 50, with sales of 300 bbls. Cut meats were firm and in good dernand, with sales of 400 packages, at 17½c. a 18½c. for shoulders, and 19c. a 21c. for hams. In bacon sides there has been a fair business doing, the sales reaching some 80 boxes, including Cumberland cut and short ribbed, on private terms. Pressed hogs were in demand at yester-day's prices. There was only a moderate include on private terms. Pressed hogs were in demand at yester-day's prices. There was only a moderate includes in moderate demand at unchanged rates.

Scoak.—There was a moderate demand from the trade at full prices, holders being very firm in view of the light stock. Sales of 6:00 hids. Cut a messan, and 256 tiorees, February, buyer's option, at 24½c. Butter and cheec in moderate demand at unchanged rates.

Scoak.—There was a moderat

16 c. a 16 c. Was Kay Receipts, 120 bbls. The market was quiet, but prices were without decided change; sales of 600 bit. Western at \$2.26 a \$2.27.

#### THE CREAT FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.

THE CREAT FIRE IN COUNTILE.

For the Pertine Law or the Burning of the Creat Live and the countile live and the live and the

maintaine. The loss of rhomas & c.O. was about \$23,000, which was fully covered by insurance. Brandies & Crawford had stored in this building a large amount of wheat, which had been removed but a few days provious. The Gait House Building was the property of a joint stock company, and was valued at \$300,000, with an insurance of only \$39,509. The furblure, fixtures, &c., of the house, which were the property of the new lessees, Messas. Throckmorton, Anderson & Milton, were valued at \$130,000, with an insurance of \$92,800. Among the losers in the Gait House building were McGill & Muden, clothing merchants, and W. A. Warner, dealer in cigars, but their losses were fully covered by instrance.

Messas. Mortin & Co. Ind stored in the cellar of the house occupied by Puckman four hundred barrels of line whiskey, all of which was destroyed. Their loss is \$40,000, with \$20,000 insurance.

During the time that the Gait House was burning numbers of the guests enade very narrow escapes. Several who slept in the upper stores of the building were budly burned. Captain Allen had his land badly out in making his escape. Adjutant T. Wing, of the Thirty-fift Kentucky, made an almost miraculous escape from death. He occupied a room in the rear of the building on the fourth floor, and was not awakened from his slumbers until all messas of exit were cut off by the fire. The finance enter the room, and the window in which he is satting is no fire and the flames begin to scorch his feeth. He calls for help, and hundreds gaze apon him, but are unable to render any assistance. Every one is looking for him to jump from the window, which would be certain death, when the iiremen carre with a ladder. As the ladder is being run up the flames around the major increase; he still calls for help; the fire gains on him, and he is compelled to get out of the window and hang on the window sill by his hands. The ontire crowd are appatied at the sight. When the ladder race before the window was crowded with guests, six of whom are phesidar. W. T. Ha

\$231,600

The insurance is div	vided t	etween the differe	nt Insu
ance companies as follo	-: BWC		and the second
Etna \$2		Columbia, N. Y	. 2 7.50
London and Liver-		Metropolitan, N. Y.	
pool 2	7.500	Springfield, Mass.	
Home 2	0.500	Providence, R. I	
	0,000	Charter Oak, Conn.	. 5.0
	2,000	Phenix	. 6.0
Kentucky and Louis-		Atlantic	2,5
	0,000	Hope	
	0,000	Franklin	4.0
Kentucky Marine	,,,,,,	Underwri'rs' Agenc	y 5,0
	0.000	North American	4.0
	0,000	Commercial, N. Y.	
	5.000	Fulton, N. Y	
	7.500	Howard	2,5
	5,000	Northwestern	2,5
	2.500	MOTHER WESTER	. 2,0
		will be severale for	

hape befallen us.

By this disastrons conflagration one hundred and fifty persons, men women and children, are thrown out of employment. It affords us much pleasure to be able to state that the company will commence at once having the rubbish cleared away, and that they will erect where

quence, However, to the United States. The latter has Small cales of Porto Rico and Cuba muscovado at previous once steed the Call House, which was known aff over

around the Carl Home will contro many a trought. Install why recall names. The month will read the new of the destriction of the famous healthing with foreign of vogers. It will awakes old momentum and a manely band the part with the precont. Eas 2 and grand the said the rains now, monuments of dearest riery. In or short right the week of instruction was compared. The famous o ried high, indeed with fury, and there died out, leaving a waste of deschafted and house of rathers as specified of the bandworth. We want the bankward walls, and with old assemblems through the mind, were it not called unmany to weep, a tear wound gather in the eye, and sadly full, consecrated to the post and to size departed givery of the once proud and notice structure.

States, I learn, before March.

The Duc de Bassano, grand chamberlain of the Emperor, has addressed the usual note to the various legations, requesting to be furnished with a list of all persons pertaining to the various nationalities represented by the legations, who, having been presented at court, are still residents of Paris. Persons having been thus presented usually receive an invitation to the court bath every second year. At the same time the grand chamberlain requests to be furnished with a list of those whom the various ambassadors desire to frezent. Sheddy is on time to. An American Cemecratic republican, when he gets abread, desires nothing so much as to be permitted to shine in the presence of royalty. Mr. Pennington is receiving applications by the dozen; but as the rule adopted by Mr. Dayton, after his correspondence three years eince with M. Thouvenel, will be enforced by the Charge, not more than six or eight will be presented at any one time. I learn that there will be but three court balls this year, so that much shoddy will be disseppointed.

A new liberal journal L'Assair Estimade, the rules.

balis this year, so that much shodely will be dissip-pointed. A new liberal journal, L'Arenir Nationale, the reduc-teur en chej of which is to be M. Peyrat, formerly of the 'Presse, is to make its appearance on Monday next. The portion of the journal in which the affairs of our country will be treated is entracted to M. Juif, an able writer, and a gentleman, who, having lived among us, is ardently devoted to our institutions, and has a firm faith in our progress and destiny.

The whilom blockade runner, now prize steamer, Julia arrived here yesterday morning from Port Royal, on rouse to Boston. She left the former port on the 7th inst., putting into Beaufort, N. C., for coal on the 9th, and reporting at Hampton Roads on the 12th, arriving here as

States gunboat Acadia, Acting Master William Farry-more commanding, and who now returns on her as prize master. She will prove a valuable prize to her fortunate and brave captom. This vessel is a fine Clyde built fast sailing from steamer, of two hundred tons burthon. Her cargo consists of over four hundred bates of upland cot-ton, and both ship and cargo are in excellent condition. The Acacla is a small propeller gunboat, and the following are her officers—those who went home in the prize

being marked with an asterisk:-

being marked with an astoriek:—

Acting Master—William Barrymore, \*commanding.

Acting Ensigns—Henry T. Diake, executive officer;

Andrew S. Rounds, \*gunner.

Acting Assistant Paymaster—Joseph Foster.

Engineers—Acting Second Assistant, Thomas D. Crosby; \*Acting Third Assistants, Alexander V. Harvoy, Jaz.

K. Wright and Kdmund H. Haggens.

Acting Master's Mates—George W. Fuller, \*J. McFadden, James Hawkins and Roger Conelly.

Surgeon's Steward (in charge)—Lucien M. Rice.

Paymaster's Steward—William McCracken.

On board the prize, as passengers, are Acting Master William T. Gillessie. Commanding the United States Park

liam T. Gillespie, commanding the United States bark Braziliers, long and favorably known in the Brazil trade as captain of the Mary A. Forrest, and Judge Cowley, of Lowell, Mass., attached to Admiral Dahlgren's staff, who

of the Julia—has a record of which any young officer may be justy proud. He entered the navy when a lad, and has served as ordinary seaman, petty officer, acting step that he has gained has been gained by meritorious conduct. He commanded the first naval vessel that crossed Charleston bar after Sumter was fired on, and has been officially commended by both Admiral Dupont and Admiral Dahlgren. He will probably be promoted at once to the grade of acting volunteer lieutenant. He is a

resident of Straiford, Conn.

The Income Tax.—The Chicago Tribune publishes a list of the residents of that city who pay taxes on incomes of \$3,000 and upward. Potter Palmer is the heaviest taxpayer, his income being \$33,483; John V. Farwell, income \$197,152, and Peter Schullter, income \$197,152, and Peter Schullter, income Farwell, income \$197,152, and Peter Schullter, income \$102,731, are the only other persons with incomes above \$100,000. Those whose incomes are over \$50,000 and less than \$50,000, three; over \$30,000 and less than \$40,000, sixteen; over \$20,000 and less than \$40,000, sixteen; over \$20,000 and less than \$40,000, fity-one; over \$10,000 and less than \$20,000, one hundred and thirty one; under \$10,000 and over \$3,000, five hundred and ninety-one. The income of the estate of the late Bolomon Stargess is \$80,000, and C. H. McCermick, the

#### MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Blarried.
Consent revs. On Thursday, January 12, by the Bey. Afred Condeman, N. N. Constrate Sanna F., cliest daughter of Philip Tools, Eq., both of this city. No

tod.

On Seturday, January 14, Mandaner Brusse, or Michael Byrne, of Tulla, county Clare, Ireland, edd your of her age, freely and acquaintances and those of her sons, ference and Hannel, also her daughter's, sinter, Austrea, are respectfully bythad to attend the function her lets residence, No. 22 Woodbull street, by a this January is traced by the Holy Cross, and the January is the Community of the Holy Cross, and

on an -Mrs. Stress Jane Benerat, aged 74 years, 6 months and 2 days.

Paired from her late rasidence, 171 South Pourch
street, on Tarestay afternoon, at two o'clock. Her friends
and acquirection are invited to attend.

Beaux.—On Sanday, Jenuary 15, Pous, daughter of
William J. and H. Ehmbeth Berney, agod 19 months and

invited to atlend the funeral, from her take residence, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

Items.—on equiday, January 15, Janus laws, in the first year of his age.

The Foliatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his interessence, No. 13 West Twenty-eighth street, on Tessalay afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

Levince—In this city, on Saturday morning, January 14, Gaorie S. Levince, Esq., coanselhor at law, in the 37th year of his age.

Minarymy.—on Sunday, January 15, Bunyano Mcavima, a native of the bown of Bailymaen, county Longford, Ireland, in the 15th year of his age.

His retains will be taken from his late residence, 55 Mailberry street, on Tuesday morning, at mus o'clock, to the church of the Transfigurates, in Noti street, where a requiem mass will be song for the respect of his age, and from there to Fictional Cemetery, at half past one P. M., for interment. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MCARL—On Sunday, January 15, Assa McCarn, reliet of Alexander McCabo.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Alb my, Troy and Watsiford papers these copy.

Place.—At Harlem, on Saturday, January 14, of consumption, Lamin, wife of Richard & Piece, and daughter of Anosta, A. and the late John R. Chayan, M. D.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence in 117th street, cast of avenue A, on Torsalay afternoon, at three o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Her femalus will be taken to New Bayer, Conn., for interment.

Quackernos.—In Montgomerry, Orange county, N. Y., on Friday, January 12, of consumption, Sorma Yorses Moryar, wife of John M. Quackenbos, aged 45 years and 33 days.

The friends of the family are invited to ritend the funeral from her late residence, No. 169 West Thirtheth street, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Green wood.

Sitywy.—On Saturday, January 14, Jony

further solice. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

Silvey.—On Saturday, January 14, Jone C. Silvey, aged 50 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The friends and acquaintences of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 17 Fulton avenue, Brocklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill. Newark and California papers please copy.

SCYDAN.—On Saturday, January 14, Tunis SCYDAN, in his 58th year.

two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hill.
Newark and California papers please copy.
Sevenas.—On Saturlay, January 14, Term Sevenas, in
his 48th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Blonday) afternoon, at two e'clock,
from his late rendence, New Utrecht, L. I.
Thereo.—In Brooklyn, on Senday morning, January
15, of scarlet fever, Consmitte L., only son of Cornelius
B. and Susan M. Timpson, aged 7 years and 3 months.

The funeral service will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents,
264 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends
are respectfully invited to attend.

Urnas.—On Sunday, January 15, of consumption,
Janus B. Urnas, in the 28th year of his aga.

His flends and relatives are respectfully invited to
attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one
o'clock, from the residence of J. H. Bache, 19 Park avenue (corner of Thirty lifth stree and Fourth avenue).

His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

Vore.—In Brocklyn, on Sunday, January 15, Ements
S. Vore, youngest child of C. A. and Mary Ann Vore,
aged 4 years, 4 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, 45
Cheever place, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Albany rapers please copy.

VANERROUN.—Sunddenly, at Newbern, N. C., on Sunday,
January 2, Ars. Whilms Vanessack.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at three
o'clock, from the Monavien church, at New Durp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at three
o'clock, from the Monavien church, at New Durp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to
attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at three
o'clock, from the Monavien church, at New Durp.

The relatives and iriends are invited to attend the funeral
f

# EMANCHPATION.

THE MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

The Details of the Passage of the Emancipation Ordinance in Missouri.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

JUBILEE AT JEFFERSON CITY.

Speeches by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, &c.

GRAND ILLUMINATION. &c., &c.

#### KENTUCKY AND EMANCIPATION.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 14, 1865. The speech of Hon. W. P. Kinnoy, before the Legisla-ure to-day, elicited much remark. He said he had heretofore sustained legal enactments favoring slavery, because he deemed slavery in some respects beneficent to both races, although he nover believed in the inherent right of one man to hold another man in bondage; but that those benefits had ceased to accrue, and the rebellion was responsible therefor. He justified the acts of the dministration in regard to sinvery, and vindicated the right of the people to amend the constitution and abolish slavery, believing the Union to be the immutable basis of the government, and the constitution its mutable policy, to be changed as necessity or expediency required. He concluded that Kentucky's interest required the proposed amendment, as slavery had retarded her development and seriously checked her advancement.

### THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

Firth Day's Proceedings—Wednesday,
January 11, 1865.

[From the Missourl Democrat, Jan. 12,]

Met at ten o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cox.

After referring the resolution in regard to vacating the offices of the judges of the several courts in the State to the Committee on — and dispesing of other pre-liminary business of no great importance, the Couvention, at twelve o'clock, took up the special order—the report of the Committee on Emaficiation.

Mr. Strono—As chairman of the Committee on gyman-cipation I would state that that committee assembled hast evening, all the members being present except my college from St. Louis (Mr. Drake), whose absence we regrotted; and all have united in a report and ordinance which I am instructed to present to this body, and as the principle governing the committee I may state that it was determined by thom that the report and ordinance should be couched in the event words that would express the object we have in view; and I trust, sir, that before the genial heat of the san shall dispel the covering of snow which now hides the soil of Missouri the action of this assembly will reveal to us that soil purified from the stain of skever. The Committee on Emancipation respectfully report the accompanying ordinance, and recommonal its adoption. It is singled by all the members of the committee except Mr. Drake:—

28 Canasance Anomenium SLAVIEN IN MISSOURI.

Be it ordinance by the people of the State of Missouri, in convention assembled:—

That hereoffer in this State there shall be neither slavery nor instantary servicude, except in pantishment of orime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all person held to service or labor or slavers are hereby declared free.

I neve to acapand the rules and road that ordinance a feet acapand and third time, so that it may be nut upon

persons held to recroice or labor as states are hereby de-clared free.

I move to scapped the rules and read that ordinance a first, second and third time, so that it may be put upon its proper understanding.

Mr. Mayers—I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the ordinance was read a first and second time.

Mr. Owns—I move to suspend the rules, that the bill may be read a third time.

Mr Dasas—I would inquire, not having been able to study the rules, whether when a bill or preposition has been read a second time it is then open to amendment? I have one or two additional sections which I will ex-plain as seen as the ordinance has been read a second time.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE CONVENTION.

After a very lengthy discussion of the proposition and its amendments the question was taken as follows:—
The Franciscy—The question then is, shall the proposition be engrossed and read a third time and put upon its pussage?

The question was put and the motion agreed to.

Mr. Owes—I understand the proposition is, shall the bill be read a third time, and next shall the ordinance be adverted.

The vote was then taken and resulted—year 59, nays 4; about 2. The mays were Messrs. Gibert, of Platte; Harris, Morton and Switcher.

The announcement of the vote was received with loud appliance, and with waving of handkershiefs and swinging of inte. The President and Sergeant-at-Arms found it impossible to queil the enthusiasm.

Mr. Uwin—I desire to more to reconsider the vote on adopting the ordinance and my it on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Owx—I understand that the Rev. Mr. Eliot is in the hall, and I move that he come forward and give thanks to Almighty God for the passage of the Ordinance of Emancipation in Missouri.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Eliot, as follows:—